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#### We Note Facts.

Newspapers, Democratic and Republican, in various parts of the land are discussing the availability of Mayor MCCLELLAN as a Democratic candidate. Delegates already elected to assist

in the St. Louis convention are arising to say that McCLELLAN would be their first choice for the nomination.

The interest in this young Democrat and excellent public servant is something apart from and wholly independent of his relation to Tammany Hall or to the alleged plans of the leader of Tammany in any factional affairs in the State.

Meanwhile, Mayor McCLELLAN is attending strictly to his duty as Chief Magistrate of the American metropolis. There is no organized movement to put him forward as a candidate for the nomination. If there were such a movement he would not be a part of the mechanism thereof, except so far as his public acts warranted and inspired it.

But New York has instructed its delegates for PARKER? Yes, that is so. By a vote of 301 to 149 the Albany conven-tion directed its delegates to "present and support" at St. Louis the nomination of Judge PARKER; and the New York delegates were also instructed to Vote as a unit.

That was forty-eight days ago. Curious that in the face of such instructions the McClellan idea should have travelled so fast and so far! Singular that the interest and enthusiasm produced in other parts of the country by the contemplation of him as a New York alternative to PARKER should exhibit so many of the symptoms of blood-warm vitality!

#### How Will Republicans Play Their One Trump Card?

The nomination of THEODOBE ROOSE-VELT for the Presidency by the Republican convention at Chicago is as inevitable as any future event in politics can be. Even if, before June 16, a majority of the Republican leaders should arrive at the conviction that to accept the present Chief Magistrate for their standard-bearer would imperil the success of their party, they would be utterly unable to impose a substitute on the convention. At least seven-ninths of the delegates have been instructed for Mr. ROOSEVELT, and not a single delegate is known to intend to vote for any other candidate. Under the circumstances, how can those who may feel serious misgiving concerning the wisdom of the act to which their party is committed best manage to strengthen the ticket in one or more States generally acknowledged to be doubtful? One trump card they still have left in the choice of a nominee for the Vice-Presidency. How well will they

play it? New Jersey and Connecticut must be placed in the list of doubtful States, provided the Democrats shall put forward a man qualified to sweep the Empire Commonwealth, which, naturally, exercises a great deal of influence upon its neighbors. The Constitution would permit Mr. ROOSEVELT'S associate to be taken from either New Jersey or Connecticut: but precedent and a reasonable sentiment will compel the Chicago convention to go west of the Alleghanies for a nominee for the Vice-Presidency. In the Middle West are at least two States which commonly are looked upon as doubtful; and, perhaps, in view of recent incidents, we should now add a third State, Wisconsin. If the Republican leaders desire to make the best possible use of their remaining ammunition, they will try to pick a nominee for the Vice-Presidency who will add great strength to their ticket in every one of these three Western States. In the opinion of some shrewd onlookers, there is only one Republican alive who can fully meet that severe requirement.

Certainly, the Hon. CHARLES W. FAIR-BANKS of Indianapolis will not answer the purpose. There is nothing magnetic about him but his bank account. Cold by temperament, taciturn by habit, he would be unable to arouse enthusiasm even in the State which he represents with decency and gravity in the United States Senate. Outside of its borders FAIRBANKS would be a wet blanket. The only force that would operate locally in his favor is State pride, and it is possible that the Democrats may work that lever themselves.

The candidacy of the Hon. ROBERT R. HITT of Mount Morris, Ill., though it received an ante-natal indorsement from the State's Republican convention, seems to have been still-born. A sedate. studious, retiring man, he is better fitted for the council room than for the forum or the platform: more qualified to thread his way through diplomatic ambiguities than to stir the popular heart. What is needed in a political campaign is not a douche, but gunpowder. The latter commodity Mr. Hirr does not keep in stock. Moreover, he would labor under the disability of needing to be introduced to many of his own constituents. Under the circumstances, we imagine that our wide awake Chief Magistrate would say to him: "HITT, I love you, but you can-

not start a prairie fire. We are inclined to concur with the observers who think that only one Re-

who would put ginger in the canvass, from the western edge of Ohio to the eastern verge of Minnesota; who could be trusted to set the stubble in a blaze and to tug with equal force at the heartstrings of his fellow hustlers in his native State, of the Hoosiers in Indiana and of the Wolverines in Wisconsin. We refer, of course, to the Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON of Danville, Ill., at present Speaker of the Federal House of Representatives. If "Uncle JoE" should be yoked in double harness with ROOSEVELT, the latter would undoubtedly have to hump himself to keep the lead. It is true that Speaker Cannon, who occupies a post which, justly, he holds illustrious, has repudiated with some heat the notion that he is a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. No one knows better than this veteran however that at a critical conjuncture a great party cannot always rely on volunteers, but may have to fall back on conscription. No skulker and no bounty jumper he; if he is drafted

he will serve. It is true that the Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON is in his seventieth year. With truth he can protest that he has passed considerably the age limit of physical and mental disability fixed by the President's Executive order. But Mr. Roose-VELT knows a good thing when he sees it; and, as he marks the upright form. the sturdy limbs, the ruddy cheek, the roguish eye and the contagious grin of the sly pleader for exemption, we seem to hear him answer:

" I would not hear your enemy say so: Nor shall you do mine ear that violence To make it truster of your own report Against yourself."

## The Hull of the Maine.

It is evident that Mr. WALTER W. CONCKLIN has misunderstood our position in regard to the wreck of the Maine. We offer no objection whatever to the exhibition of the ship at Coney Island, as he suggests, or in Central Park, at the world's fair, or on the Mall in Washington. Our protest is merely against leaving her where she is, in the accumulated mud and filth at the bottom of Havana harbor.

By all means let her be raised and brought to one of our ports if that is regarded as more desirable than her burial in clean water. Let her be, as Mr. CONCRLIN urges, "lifted high on stilts." Let a mausoleum be erected over her shattered hull, to stand as a perpetual monument which shall recall an epochmaking experience in our national history. But let all this or anything else be done at the expense of the nation and as a national act. It should not be left to the hands of speculators as a money making enterprise.

Yet on the whole we incline to our original idea. Let the Maine be raised at the cost of the American Government. Let there be taken from her hull such portions and pieces of her structure and equipment as will serve for memorial purposes in the national museums, in or around the Army and Navy building. and in such other places as may be deemed fit and proper. Let her military mast be brought to Arlington, to stand as a shaft above the graves of her dead. Then, with suitable naval observance and ceremony, let her be sunk in clean water.

Six years ago the American people expressed their hatred of another nation in shouts of "Remember the Maine," and "To hell with Spain." That bitter animosity is gone, it is hoped, forever. Let the ship whose mishap was the provoking cause of those sentiments be buried, like the bitterness which engendered them. No good can come from converting the Maine into a money-making spectacle. She should be buried decently for the sake of our own self-respect. and the Government should bury her.

Mr. Chamberlain's Gloomy Forecast. Should the Chamberlain campaign be otherwise fruitless, it has at least aroused England to an analysis of her trade conditions. It has led to a close investigation of trade movements, which has revealed the extent of loss or gain in specific trade currents. Whether her fiscal policy be changed or not, the knowledge

with such details ought to be rich in commercial suggestion. Notwithstanding Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S argument of a decadent commerce which can be saved only by a radical change in England's fiscal policy, England's record for the last ten years, in the matter of exports, shows an increase which is not so very far behind that of the United States, to which we as a people "point with pride." It is true that we have outstripped her, but we lead by a nose only. and we have twice her population. Were our exports per capita equal to those of England, our sales to foreign countries

would be doubled-as they ought to be.

gained through a wider acquaintance

In furtherance of the policy which he advocates, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN now seeks to show that England's trade has been saved only by her sales to her colonies. He said in a recent address: "Our trade is falling off to foreign countries, and disaster has only been kept from us by the increase of our trade with the colo- him the Administration candidate. The nies." In support of this, he quotes the statistics of the last five years and shows that the percentage has fallen from 65 to 58 on the exportation of manufactured goods to foreign countries in their relation to the total export of such wares. As the net decline in England's sales to foreign countries during that term appears to be about \$25,000,000, we might say that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, for campaign purposes, had attached artificial horns. tail and fiery eyes to his "disaster" in order to make it look very horrible. Our own export trade dropped off \$100,000,000

in the single year 1902 without frightening us into convulsions. He then turns to the condition of exports to British colonies, through which disaster has been averted and the commerce of England saved. They, during the last five years, have increased \$100,-000,000. Even there he can find no comfort, can see no hope. He declares that the decline in sales to foreign countries will go on, and that under the existing policy the trade with the colonies will soon follow in its wake. "When you publican living is entirely competent have lost the foreign trade first," he says, to fill the bill. There is just one man | "and allowed the colonial trade to follow

it, I shall be much obliged if any of you will tell me what there is that will remain." So preaches the Birmingham

apostle of pessimism. We are not prepared to say that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is entirely wrong, nor are we even quite ready to say that he is not partially right. His particular grievance seems to be exhibited in one of the expressions of his recent address at Birmingham. "Granting," he said, "that we are more prosperous every year, the important fact is that other countries are becoming more prosperous at a quicker rate." To Mr. Chamberlain's mind prosperity is a comparative and not an absolute condition. It does not consist in rapid and ample accumulation, but in accumulating more rapidly and more abundantly than any one else.

That there is a serious side to England's economic problem is undeniable. Yet the same may be said of every country in the world, not excepting the United States. Millions of our own people live almost literally from hand to mouth, and it requires only a slight turn of the trade wheel to mark the difference between enough and not enough. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN asserts that 12,000,000 of people, or about 30 per cent. of the population of the United Kingdom are "on the verge of hunger." Yet he admits and shows that the country is growing richer. Here again is a universal epidemic for which all manner of remedies have been devised-unequal distribution of wealth and of the increase in wealth.

England shows no alacrity in accepting the prescription of this gloomy political physician. She does not agree with him in thinking that she is in extremis. It is possible that, as the result of the airing which her economic condition is getting, there may yet arise some wiser solution of her difficulties than that which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN proposes.

## How It Might Be Done.

The plan devised by President Rooss-VELT to capture the electoral vote of the State of Missouri this fall for the Republican ticket involves the nomination of JOSEPH W. FOLK, a Democrat, for Governor of the State by the Republicans under the leadership of Secretary ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK and the Hon. RICHARD C. KERENS. It is explained that President ROOSEVELT is particularly anxious that an arrangement of this sort shall be entered into because he has been warned that Republican success in New York State cannot be counted upon this fall, and it is therefore necessary for him to find thirty-nine electors in Democratic States to supply the deficiency that may thus be created.

If the President is able to make the combination with FOLK that he has suggested, and it results in the success of the Republican candidates for electors at the polls, the loss of thirty-nine votes in New York State will be offset to the extent of a gain of eighteen, taken from a Democratic stronghold. It will be necessary then for him to obtain twentyone more votes from States counted Democratic, in order to overcome entirely the loss of New York's vote. By carrying this fall, in addition to Missouri, these States which in 1900 went Democratic, President ROOSEVELT could overcome entirely the loss of the New York electors

If, instead of carrying Idaho the President succeeds either in Montana or Nevada, the result will be the same; and if he can carry Missouri, Colorado, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana and Nevada, he will

Colorado ..... .

Idaho...... 3

receive six more votes from the Presidential electors chosen in these States than if they were lost to him and the State of New York were carried by him. Carrying all of these States, which were Democratic in 1900, he could afford to lose New York and either Maine, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, or Washington, which in 1900 went Republican.

The careful consideration of these figures must convince any mathematician that Republican success in the coming national election is not dependent upon the electoral vote of New York State, important and desirable as that vote undoubtedly is. .

# Muscular Republicanism.

Mr. ROOSEVELT must see with satisfaction the gradual interpenetration of politics and athletics. Everywhere Republican muscles are being exercised. The Marquis of QUEENSBERRY'S rules have an equal place with Cushing's in many Congress and State conventions. The sound of the swatting is high. A race of strenuous, resolute men, men "with the stuff in them," has been developed in Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Illinois, Kansas and we don't know how many

more States. The Hon. ROBERT C. DUNN, formerly State Auditor of Minnesota and now a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of that State, speaks and acts with an armed determination that ought to be sufficient to make other day he paid this compliment to

Public Examiner JOHNSON: " This man JOHNSON is beneath my notice. Farther, this man JOHNSON is beneath the notice of a respectable dog. Put that in the lying (St. Paul)

A day or two afterward Mr. DUNN had a fight with a writer on another "lying" sheet. We judge from his portrait that he is not a warrior to be trifled with. His strong right hand bears a still stronger cigar. His intellectual but combative head reminds us vaguely of the Hon. JOHN B. STANCHFIELD shaded into the

Hon. ROBERT FITZSIMMONS. Minneapolis despatches nform us erroneously that this fight was "the result of the bitter campaign raging in Minnesota over the Gubernatorial nomination." Not bitter, but spirited. The face of battle now reddening over so large a belt of the United States is a graceful compliment to Mr. Roose-VELT. Under his inspiration and example, the active and military virtues are practiced. Energy, motion and its equivalent in heat are given out in tremendous quantities. Pale principles and flabby abstractions have had their

day. Republicans follow gladly where Mr. ROOSEVELT has gladly led them. Strength, valor, pugnacity, the primitive and healthy qualities, feel their oats and enjoy their triumphs. This Republican rejuvenescence, these boilings of the blood, these continual charges up endless ringing Kettle Hills, testify as noth-

ing else could to the absolute identification of the Republican party with its brave young chief. May we take from the Springfield correspondence of the Inter-Ocean an illustration or two of the eacoethes pugnandi as it raged in the Illinois Repub-

lican convention?

"When the result of the sixty-ninth ballot, in which Lowden made his greatest gain, was announced, three or four First ward delegates selzed banners bearing the Colonel's autograph and started to march up the alsle toward the chairman's platform. While they were passing the Thirtyfirst ward, Alderman BUTTERWORTH sprang from his seat and pulled down the foremost banner The First ward delegates began to use their banners for clubs, and in a moment a score of men were mixed up in a struggle for the banners. MIKE WALSH, a big six-footer Deneen delegate from the Thirtieth ward, and HARRY CHADWICE, FRANK SADLER and E. FOWLER of the Thirty-first, joined the Alderman. Several Lowden men in the Ninth and Tenth ward delegations, sitting across the aisle, joined in the meide. Coats were thrown off, lunges were made for the broken staffs of the banners, and 'billies' were produced, but before the belligerents could get together a squad of police who had been stationed in the aisles seized the combatants and forced them into their seats.

"When quiet was restored HARRY CHADWICK found he had a hole in his scalp and a long, livid bruise on the right cheek. He had been struck by the staff of one of the banners. He was taken to a doctor and had his wounds dressed. MIRE WALSH received two long scratches on his forehead, and Alderman Butterworth had the dandruff loosened on his cerebellum.

A minute before "a bunch" of Lowden delegates had been hit with a cane by a secretary and a Federal officeholder had been knocked down by a Deneen man. An assistant secretary smashed a man in the face with a cane. There were many football charges. Hats, chairs, and heads were broken. As Alderman BUTTERWORTH says, "the boys have got to have a little fun once in a while."

The boys are having a good deal of fun all the time. Almost anywhere you look, you see a shindy. Mr. ROOSEVELT has impressed himself upon his party until it has become his image.

What the Town Owes to Dr. Baruch Modern surgery and medicine hold that dirt and disease are twins; that they go hand in hand to the undoing of physi-

cal man. Theology as represented by John Wes-LEY, the founder of Methodism, who said that "cleanliness is indeed next to godliness," holds that dirt also contributes to man's moral deterioration. If this be true, Dr. SIMON BARUCH of New York has in the success which has at last crowned his long and earnest labors for the establishment of numerous free public baths in this city, made easier the work

of the moral crusader. It is to the credit of the medical profession of the metropolis that one of its members as far back as 1889 began the crusade for public spray baths, and later, with the aid of a perfected organization of the entire medical profession of the Empire State, became sufficiently powerful and influential to secure this great boon to the public. There is now no excuse for personal uncleanliness. The substitution of the spray baths for the tub does away with the dangers of conparative rapidity of the shower under bathe the multitude at the minimum loss of time to the individual, and at the smallest cost to the city.

The Democratic conventions of the pres

	ent week are these:
	To-day, June 6
	To-day, June 6
	Tuesday, June 7
	Wednesday, June 8
١	Wednesday, June 8
	Thursday, June 9

Nine conventions will then remain to be held in these States and Territories: Mississippi, Indian Territory, Illinois, Texas, North Dakota, Vermont, Minnesota, North Carolina and Missouri.

Estimates of the number of delegates nstructed for PARKER or uninstructed, but inclined to vote for him on the first hallot, vary from a little less than one-fifth to a little less than one-fourth of the mem bership of the St. Louis convention

Mourning for an old friend! Misfortune, only temporary, we hope, has come to the Worcester Spy, after more than one hundred and thirty years of honorable life. The Spy was a sort of monument of old ISAIAH THOMAS, a saint of the printers. In its best estate it was a model of respectability and good intention. Generations of Worces ter county farmers dozed over its tranquil pages. Only Democratic infidels called it "the lyin' Spy." We hope that Argus eye that kept awake so long over the first column of the editorial page is not shut forever.

Who is it that is putting into circulation again the story of the failure and reorgani zation of the Ulster County Savings Bank thirteen years ago, when Chief Judge PARK ER was one of its trustees?

It must be some fool, or some syndicate of fools, if he or they suppose that there is in that affair campaign material which can be used to injure Judge PARKER politically, or to lower in any degree the respect and esteem entertained for his personal charac ter by all who know him and know the history of his life.

Who is responsible for the most picayun ish coinage of the year 1904 up to date? For once, at least, the Hon. D. B. HILL is in a position to prove an illustrious alibi.

Approach of Summer in Georgia. From the Maryettle Record.

These beautiful warm sunshiny days make pige feel tired, and they love to take beauty naps is the warm sunshine on the sidewalks. It almo cruel to be obliged to disturb their slumber

The Whistler. From the Washington Stat The casement is open, the door stands ajar,
'Tis summer, and noises from near and afar
Are wafted in turn to your wearying ear
Till your nerves are unstrung by the din so severe.
There's the roar of the engine, the clang of the bell,
The cry of the man who has something to sell—
But the worst of these nulsances is, truth to tell,
The fellow that whistles.

in order to get by them.

When you're wan and you're woful and weary and He pierces your soul with a sibilant shriek.
He whistles the tune of some popular song.
He whistles it fercely and whistles it wrong.
The doctor may check the germ's ruthless advance.
And the law may lead other offenders a dance;
But there's one against whom you have never a chance.

The fellow that whistles.

THE SUDAN ALMANAC FOR 1904.

This almanac is a recent innovation in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. It is a good product, unique in its way, and printed for those who live on the middle and upper Nile. It is a sign of progress in that land where the Mahdist reign of terror ended only about six years ago. The little manual has only fifty-two pages, but the condensed information packed away in small type makes t as full of meat as a filbert; and the hunter for typographical blunders will perhaps have his labor for his pains.

The first distinct feature we observe i that the Mohammedan and Gregorian calendars are printed in parallel columns so that one may see at a glance, for example hat the year 1904 of the Christian era is 1321 of the Mohammedan year, which dates from the Hegira, or the time of Mohammed's flight from Mecca to Medina; and Jan. 1, 1904, is the thirteenth day of the tenth month, or Shawal, in the Mohammedan year 1321. There are not a few occasions when it would be convenient outside of Mohammedan lands to have at hand these readily convertible calendars.

The white sojourners in the Sudan had the advantage at home of the town clock or a jeweller's window for the regulation of their timepieces. Such facilities are lacking in the Sudan, but the almanac comes to the rescue. It gives the time for Khartum of the rising and the setting of the sun and moon, and informs the reader that for every degree of latitude, south of Khartum, the sun in midwinter rises two minutes earlier and sets two minutes later than the time given in the almanac, and in nidsummer rises two minutes later and sets two minutes earlier than almanac time. For the parallels north of Khartum the con verse holds good.

Whoever needs a condensed recent history of the Sudan will find it in the notes printed with the calendars, where the dates of all important events, including the Mo hammedan festival days, are recorded. Incidentally, a few birthdays of British princes and other dates, dear to the heart of the Briton, are thrown in, but the Sudan itself. with its list of battles big with import, its days of hope and despair, its prosperous and its tragical times, fills most of the record. The dates of Mohammedan feasts and other events are in italics, for they must be counted with, even by the infidel, in a country where they have so large an influence on the activities of the people. The Abvesinians and other followers of the Coptic religion have their own calendar, and the names of their months, with the corresponding Gregorian dates for the first of each month, are given.

Of course, the Nile is the great fact in all the regions that live only by its fructifying waters; and so we see under the calendar for each month the average stage of the Nile for that period at various important points along its middle and lower courses. Then the causes of the Nile floods are told and the rainy periods are defined. It is safe to say that water is so prominent a topic in no other almanac. The long list of distances given are of

decided geographic value. Scores of places on the White and Blue Niles, the Sobat, and Bahr-el-Ghazel are named, with the distances between them in miles and kilometres, and the distance of each from Khartum. Other tables give the same information with regard to towns on the railroad and along every important caravan route. We are interested to learn that the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan already has excellent mail conveniences. There are semiweekly mails between Cairo and Khartum and weekly mails between Khartum and many places as far east as the Red Sea, and as far west as El Obeid. For years the world could learn nothing of the fortunes of Emin Pasha in the equatorial province he governed, but to-day there is a monthly mail between Khartum and his old stamping ground. Telegrams, sent in all directions, are divided into three classes: Urgent, which have instant transmission; ordinary which are sent in their turn after urgent tagion in the older method, and the com- messages; and deferred, which are not delivered till forty-eight hours after they are proper pressure makes it possible to filed. The rates for urgent messages are five times those of deferred despatches.

Of course, there are conversion tables giving Sudan weights and measures, with their equivalents in British and metric terms, and similar tables dealing with Sudan money; and much information about crops of all parts of the country, when each is sown, when reaped, the average quantity per feddan and the number of crops a year all put in the concise form of tables; and translations of Turkish and Arabic words and expressions of command used in the army, with a lot of information about the military stations, rules of hygiene to be observed, first aid to the injured and so on beside particulars as to the personnel in all

departments of the Government. Having packed the inside of the book with all it will hold, the back cover is reserved for scales of inches, yards and centimetres, with concise reference to their use in mapping, so that miles of route surveys may be indicated by inches on the map. Knowledge is cheap in the Sudan; at least, this compilation is sold at one

shilling. There are some compensations for such terrible trials as the Sudanese have under gone. We shall never be afflicted with th ills they have endured; neither shall we ever know how glorious is the sudden transformation from the blackest of tyrannies to the sunlight of hope and opportunity, where life and property are protected, education fostered, markets are made accessible, religious faith is untrammelled and the things best worth living for are within reach.

#### Russian Censor Must Learn Hebrew From the London Times.

The mother of one of the Jewish surgeons who have been sent out from Warsaw to the war reently received from her son a letter which throws official Russian style and bears the stamp of the censor. It states that the writer is in good neath, that admirable order prevails among the troops, who are certain of victory and are a supplied with all necessaries, and that there is said that the army surgeons have scenario anything ness that the army surgeons have scaledy anything to do. It concludes with a request that his mother should send him some Hebrew books, of which he rives the titles. These are: "Famine and Desti-Any Sanitary Appliances," "Demoralization of the Army Constantly Increasing," "End of Discipline, "Wish I Were Taken Prisoner."

Suggests Hanging or Torture for the Whistlers. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is whistling a disease? It is worse than an ordinary disease s in an ordinary disease the sick one retires, bu himself and offends dozens of people in car, ferry boat or street. This persistent, everlasting, out ne music should be stopped by public opinion t of Aldermen. It is about as offensive as spitting; and we know that has been practically

the whistlers. Hang 'em. Torture them as they do to others. Tie them up and make them listen to some other man's whistle. Perhaps that's unishment enough.
WASSINGTON, D. C., June 4.

# Where Woman is Heroic.

From the Ladies' Field.

The determination to do her duty at all costs inspires the society woman of to-day as much as it did the defenders of the British flag at Trafaigar. She goes into action with a grim resolve to dance and dine as all her friends expect. Though her back is aching, her head splitting, and she knows she is grewsomely bored, she will heroically brough her day's programme, fortified by the clousness of having done her duty.

UP SAN JUAN RIDGE.

Continued Discussion of the Part Col. Roosevelt Bore in the Battle.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If the discussion of the part taken by Col. Roceevelt at San Juan Hill proves anything, it proves that he was a man without fear but utterly lacking in those other qualities that make an efficient officer. A commanding officer of a regiment should not dash off ahead of his men so as to lose touch with them, any mor than he should run away in the opposite direction. Buch a proceeding may be creditble to his courage, but not to his good sense or cool head.

The place for the commanding officer of regiment in battle is with his men, not beyon em. He should be where they can see and hear him. If the regiment be advancing, in line or column, not firing, he should be at their front. If it be firing, his place is behind it. To get in front of it is to render the fire ineffective.

it. To get in front of it is to render the fire ineffective.

But what are we to say of a Colonel who charges so strenuously ahead of his men that only five men could keep up with him? Where were the rest of the men, several hundred in number? Surely not skulking. The Rough Riders, whatever else may be said of them, cannot be accused of that. Probably they were wondering where their commanding officer was. If the latter had known his business he would have been found at his poet of duty as laid down in the tactics.

Col. Roosevelt undoubtedly was fearless, but it was the kind of fearlessness that kept him bobbing around cussing, cajoling, joking and not getting out of the men under his command the work they could have done; and it was left undone not because of any fault of theirs, but for lack of a cool headed leader. There were plenty of private soldiers in the ranks as fearless as he. What they needed was a cool head to direct them, not a flibberty-gibbet. Courage is a good thing in a soldier, but it is not all that is needed to make a good officer.

Let us honor Col. Roosevelt for his courage, and condemn him for his lack of cool judgment.

New YORK, June 2.

The Wheresbouts of Wood. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: See here, now! If my recollection serves, Gen ilson testified before the Senate committee that Roosevelt admitted to him that Dr. Wood was not in the San Juan fight, and Roosevelt

was not in the San Juan fight, and Roosevelt is understood to have denied that he made any such admission, thus raising something unpleasantly resembling an issue of veracity between these eminent warriors.

Well, if the Rooseveltlan account of the affair is to be adopted, as you editorially claim, the question forces itself, Where was Dr Wood? If he wasn't in the fray at all Gen. Wilson's statement of what President Roosevelt admitted is corroborated. If he was, then while Roosevelt was exhorting contorting and cavorting around there, in charge of everybody and everything, what was His Serene Sawbones up to?

And who struck Don Guillermo Padresono, anyway? The share which Roosevelt had in the attack is of very little historical importance; but we, the people, have a perfect right to interest ourselves in the question, "Where was Wood?"

MoNTICELLO, N. Y., May 30.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., May 30.

A Sergeant Who Saw Roosevelt There. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I wish o say something in regard to San Juan Ridge Friday, July 1, 1899, although there was con-

Friday, July 1, 1898, although there was considerable firing done on the 2d and 3d of July by the infantry in the trenches and the artillery from their positions in the rear.

Col. Wykoff of the Twenty-second Infantry, our Brigade commander, was killed while fighting in front of, and probably several hundred yards from, the hill.

Our regiment, the Thirteenth United States Infantry, 384 in all, of which number 108 were killed, wounded and missing, was among the first up the hill, but not until Col. Roosevelt and his regiment had arrived. I had occasion to see our President in and about the trenches during the siege.

If Col. Roosevelt was not the first officer up the hill, it was because orders would not permit!

At any rate, he was there before my regi-lent. O. T. S., Ex-Sergeant Thirteenth United States In-JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 2.

Another Historian's Testimeny. From Henry William Elson's "History of the

The rest of the army came up a few days inter, led by Gens. Lawton and Chaffee, and later, led by Gens. Lawton and Chaffee, and it was decided to make an attack on El Caney, a fortified town near Santiago. After a siege of nearly a whole day the works were taken by storm, most of the surviving Spaniards being made prisoners. San Juan was captured the same day in a brilliant assault led by Col. Roosevelt. Other charges were also made on July 2 (some being continued into the next day) at various points near Santiago, and the combined engagements are known as the battle of San Juan.

# THE ROARING RACKET.

The Proper Limitations of the College Yell on the Ball Field.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Can it be that Princeton has been real rude to Johnny Harvard The Harrard Crimson seems to think so. The rival ams crossed bats in the Jersey town on Saturday ast and Harvard began to cut and Black's lead in heartbreaking fast But did the Princeton rooters lose heart? Not a

bit. Every man of 'em rose and yelled encourage leaders wilted their collars and the undergraduates urled out Princeton enthusiasm until they were Now comes the Crimson, with the asse old conservative English, that the tide was turned by "methods which overstepped the limits of good sport." Princeton shouldn't cheer her team on to

victory in an hour of need, thinks the Crimson ortsmanlike What is Harvard driving at the Charles want to do away with the good old Does Harvard wish the crowd on the bleachers to murmur "gioriously done" when a batted bal sails over the left field tence, clearing the bases?
Would Princeton men "overstep the limits of good sport" if they studied the deaf and dumb

alphabet and learned to cheer their team in unison by twisting their thumbs and fingers without mak-Can it be that Harvard is piqued because some eminent scientist in the shade of her eims has de-termined by intricate calculations that the "loco-motive" yell can be heard a quarter of a mile farther

than the "nine rahs," weather conditions being the Shall the same "locomotive" and the "frog chorus" and the "nine rahs" go down to history as relica of barbarism that were done away with A. D. 1904 and quiet on the ball field resolutions!

May such a thing never come to pass. Let every onal League follower, yell for his team to his heart's content. May the yells wax stronger and re husky, and may Harvard learn by experience bleachers and the grandstand in time of need, inects into a team the kind of ginger that wins games

The Racket at a Nerve-Tester.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I think you are wrong about the "college cheer." The well organized roaring racket to rattle the pitcher is the same kind of test of nerve as "two men out and bases full." It takes a stout heart to fight at such times and the timid chap who gets scared should lose. In golf the twittering of a bird or the rustling of a skirt throws a man off his drive and a moving caddle or wind twitched blade of grass ruins a put The player of outdoor games should have good erve and not be bothered by mewing cats or booning cannon when about to make plays. J. L. C.

#### . The One Shaped English Wine Glass. From the Pottery Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.

One of the curiosities of English glassmaking is the one shape to which nearly all English wine-glasses are confined. This one shape has a round bowl and a straight leg. This is really the shape easiest to make, for it blows itself into shape, and its leg is just pulled out without any manipulative Why this shape has been submitted to by the

buyer for the last thirty or forty years it would be difficult to explain: the French and German glasses have clever and carefully made legs in a gree variety which would puzzle the Stourbridge servito to make. In years gone by there were fifty dit'erent shapes, some with hollow legs, and many with fancy formed legs, as curious as they were pretty; but they are gone, and we doubt if they could be made now to pay, with all the boast of our to-day glassmakets. It is almost the same with the decanters—only the globe shape is to be found nearly everywhere, and if any variety is wanted it can only be found in a Paris glass show

# How R. A.'s Begin.

From Punch.

Many of the older members of the Boyal Academy started life as artiste.

## MAYOR M'CLELLAN.

From the Wall Street Journal. Several speeches, one of them by President Roosevelt, were made at the celebration of the battle of Antietam last year. Not one of these speeches mentioned the name of Gen. George B. McClellan, who commanded the forces at that battle. We took occaion then to comment on the singular forgetfulness of President Roosevelt, a forgetfulness which was scarcely less excusable than a deliberate slight would have been. The neglect to mention McCiellan's name was all

the more noticeable, at that time, because the General's son was candidate for Mayor. But President Roosevelt has set himself right. In his dettysburg speech he made an adequate mention of McClellan, grouping him And the President's act is all the more noticeable, for McClellan's son is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President.

From the Elmira Advertiser. Mayor McClellan is now squarely in the race for the St. Louis nomination. If he is not nominated he will either be the candidate for Governor of New York or some other man equally acceptable to Tammany will be Tammany's support of the national

From the Syracuse Telegram Mayor McCiellan has cleaned up New York city morally as no Mayor wearing the label Reformer" ever did. His police raids instead of being empty farces are stern realities. He is backing up a Street Cleaning Commissioner whom he had the courage to retain from the Low administration, and he is giving Now York clean streets. In matters of finance and public contracts his administration is recognized as incorruptible and above re-

ticket may come high, but the Democracy

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer. What's the matter with a Mayor's ticket for the Democracy? Carter Harrison of Chicago and George B. McClellan of New York ought to make good running mates. But there might be some very interesting "after you" manœuvres to determine which should be first on the ticket.

From the Washington Evening Star The renewed activity in the McClellan movement is facilitated by the lethargy of the Parker boom. While Judge Parker has made headway within the past eight or ten opposition and a decided undercurrent which at times threatened to send him on the With all that, his candidacy most rocks. decidedly leads all others for the moment

### NEW YORK A CENTURY AGO. Interesting Information for Citizens From a Morse's Geography of 1805.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. article which appeared in THE SUN of a day or two since giving a quotation from an old geography, published at Albany by Webster & Co. in 1804, in regard to New York city at that time, leads me to think that you and your readers are interested in this subject. Now, I have before me, as I write, "Morse's American Geography," published in 1865. A copy of this, I see, has been sent to the St. Louis exposition as a very rare work, which undoubtedly it is. Regarding New York city at that date (1805), the writer says, speaking of New York city:

of New York city:

The city of New York is inhabited principally by merchants, lawyers, shopkeepers and tradesmen, composed of all nations and religions. They are generally respectable in their several projectsions; and sustain the reputation of honest and are generally respectable in their several proposions; and sustain the reputation of bonest and fair dealers.

New York is the confital of the State, and stands on the southwest police of Mathattan, commonly called New York Island, at the confluence of the Hudson and East rivers. The principal part of the city lies on the east side of the Island, although the buildings extend from one river to the other.

The plan of the city is not perfectly regular, but is laid out with reference to the situation of the ground. The ground which was occupied before the Peace of 1783 was laid out in parallel streets of convenient width, which has had a good effect upon the parts of the city lately built.

In the width of the streets there is a great diversity. Water street and Pearl street, which occupy the banks of East River, are very conveniently situated for business, but they are low and too narrow, not admitting in some places of walks on the sides for foot passengers. Broad street, extending from the Exchange to the City Hall loss the present City Hall is sufficiently wide. This was originally built on each side of the creek (the one running through the present Broad street), which pencirated simost to the City Hall. This street is low but pleasant.

But the most convenient and agreeable part of

street is low but pleasant.

But the most convenient and agreeable part of the city is Broadway. It begins at a point which is formed by the junction of the Hudson and East rivers, and gently rises to the northward. Wall street is generally 50 feet wide and elevated and the buildings elegant. Two elegant buildings for the banks adorn this beautiful street. Hanover Square and Dock street are conveniently situated for business, and the houses well built. William street is also elevated and convenient, and the street is also elevated and convenient, and the principal market for retailing dry goods. Front street, on the East River, is a wide and anaclous atreet, as is Greenwich street on the North River. Most of the other streets are pleasant, but most of them are irregular and narrow. The houses most of them, are built of brick and the roofs tiled. There are remaining a few houses built after the old Dutch manner, but the English tasts has prevailed almost a century.

Upon the southwest point of the land, a fort with four bastions atands. The area of the form contained formerly an elegant house for the Royal Governor.

The most magnificent edifice in this city is Fed.

Governor.

The most magnificent edifice in this city is Federal Hall, situated on the northeast side of Well street, fronting Broad street. In the gallery of this hall our late beloved Washington took his oath of office in the face of Heaven and in presence of a large concourse of people, on the Both of April, 1789, at the commencement of the Federal Constitution. Since the removal of Congress, for whose accommodation it was built, it has been occupied by the State Legislature and by the courts. It is in this geography that a very curious It is in this geography that a very curious item occurs, viz.: In describing the city of Albany, the author writes as follows:

Albany is altuated on the west bank of the Hudon River. This city, in 1787, contained .283 buildings and 6.021 inhabitants, mony of whom re in the Gothic style with their puble ends toward MOUNT VERNON, June 4. STONE.

# It Stirred the Parson's Fighting Blood.

From the Marshelle (N. C.) Our Home. "That's the first time I've ever struck a man ince I was converted." said the Rev. J. W. Little to Our Home man. He was talking about the Mor-mon elders upon whom he applied some strenuous argument with his fist at Wingate a few days ago. While in conversation with the Latter Day Saints to remarked that it was a shame that men of ordinary intelligence would be going over the country advocating polygamy. "Talk about the founder of Mormonism being inspired," said he with sar-casm, "I think he was inspired of the devil." And then one of the Mormon elders remarked that Christ's mother practised it. That was too much for the evangelist, and he laid his hand upon the shoulder of the elder and asked him not to repeat that again. "You may curse Jimmy Little." he said "but if you repeat that again I'll hit you." Ther the talking elder, apparently in a defiant manner poked out his mouth toward the evangelist and repeated it with emphasis, and immediately his mouth was mashed with the preacher's fist. The other elder said he believed the assertion of his associate was true, and then the preacher salled on him with a blow and a kiel, and as they de-parted he threw their value at them and told them to henceforth and forever make themselves scarce around that place. The preacher says he regrets the occurrence, yet he thinks the offence was suf-ficient to justify the use of that kind of means, if

such methods are ever justifiable. What an "Old Man Kangaroo Mile" Is.

From the London Datty Chronicle.
What is an "old man kangaroo mile"? The ex pression was used by Mr. Bent, the Premier of Vic toria, in a recent speech, and one of the reporters subsequently asked him what it meant. "Well, you see," he replied, "an ordinary English mile is 1,760 yards; an old man kangaroo mile would be about 500 yards extra." The old man kangaroo is the biggest and must powerful of the marsu plais. and it can cover a mile very rapidly with its tre mendous jumps. A race between an old man kangaroo and a motor car would be worth seeing.

Cows Off the Street or No Station

contest.

if it were possible to arrange and carry out such a

From the Richmond Times-Dispatch.
President L. E. Johnson of the Norfolk and West Council a unique proposition, which will probably be accepted. "I am ready," he said. at once the construction of a new \$100,000 depor

## an ordinance to keep cows out of the streets of the South African Amalgamation

From the African Review. In the Transval and the Orange River Colony, if the present rate of intermarriage between Briton and Boers is kept up, within twenty years the two races will be so welded together as to be indistin guishable. The only bitterness now existing is between two sections of the Dutch, the bitter-enders and the Scoute